



## Soviet envoy: Israel exploiting immigration

CAIRO (R) — Soviet Ambassador to Egypt Genady Zhuravlev accused Israel of using the migration of Soviet Jews to pressure the United States into giving it more financial aid.

"I see the tension is not caused by the Soviet Union's policy, but by Israeli political and media campaigns," Zhuravlev said in a letter published Monday in the semi-official Al Ahram newspaper.

He defended his country's new migration policy against mounting Arab criticism that it was causing regional tensions and said it was too early to know how many Jews would leave the Soviet Union.

"Israeli authorities, by intentionally blowing up the number of expected migrants, are seeking to pressure the United States and Western states into increasing their financial aid to Israel," Zhuravlev wrote.

Some of the Soviet Jews who are arriving in Israel at the rate of 4,000 to 5,000 a month have settled in the Israeli-ruled West Bank and Gaza Strip, which is home to 1.7 million Palestinians.

Hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews are expected in Israel over the next few years, sparking Arab fears that they will threaten peace efforts and the chances of a

settlement or a Palestinian home-land in the occupied territories.

On Sunday, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and North Yemen said they held the superpowers responsible for the mass migration, saying it was a flagrant violation of international law and the basic human rights of Palestinians.

They branded the migration as an "open aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people."

And in a full-page statement in an Egyptian newspaper, 88 prominent writers, journalists, actors, doctors and Muslim fundamentalists put aside their political differences to lay blame at the feet of the superpowers.

"It is an integrated invasion plan... its aim is to throw Arabs out of their lands," said the statement, listing the names of public figures, including opposition party members.

"There is compulsory action by the superpowers... to uproot the 1967 Israeli occupation of Arab lands," he added. "It calls on Israel to stop any action which will change the demographic or natural structure of the occupied lands."

Israel, Zhuravlev said, had estimated that it would need \$60,000 to resettle each Soviet Jew. He said Israel, the largest recipient of U.S. aid in the Middle East, was making the most of the migrations to serve its own "selfish intentions."

"The problem of resettlement in the Arab occupied lands is a political game," Zhuravlev said. "Perhaps it was planned to get more concessions from the Palestinians in future talks."

Egypt and the United States are struggling to get Israelis and Palestinians to the negotiating table to discuss an Israeli plan for Arab elections in the occupied territories.

The United States has said it regrets the resettlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied lands, but has fallen short of calling it illegal.

"In my opinion, tension will not be eased unless Israel refuses to resettle the Soviet Jews in the territories and gives guarantees that it will not be repeated again," Zhuravlev said.

The Soviet Union has not recognised and will not recognise the 1967 Israeli occupation of Arab lands," he added. "It calls on Israel to stop any action which will change the demographic or natural structure of the occupied lands."

Iran's top judge, the Tehran Times newspaper and an influential pro-Iranian Muslim cleric in Lebanon have all denounced hostage-taking in recent days.

Anderson, now 42, was Middle

East bureau chief of the Associated Press when he was kidnapped in Beirut in March 1985. The pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.

He estimated the tanker would need at least 10 hours to go through the Strait of Hormuz and into the open sea, where any threat to installations on shore would be eliminated.

"Normally, it would take less time but the winds, while helping cool the ship, are also contrary to the vessel's movement," he said.

The owners ordered the tanker taken to the Indian Ocean after this was requested by Sharjah oil terminal authorities for safety reasons. Twelve tugboats were involved in the operation.

The Surf City, a Kuwait-owned tanker flying the U.S. flag, sustained an explosion Thursday when it was some 32 kilometres off Sharjah, setting it alight and killing two of its 25-member, all-American crewmen.

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papers Monday published letters addressed to Anderson from his sister expressing hope that he and the other foreign hostages held in Lebanon will be released soon.

They also criticised the government of right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for failing to follow through with their pledge to reschedule 100 million shekels (\$50 million) in Arab community debts.

The American warships were still keeping a "watchful eye" on the vessel under tow and radioing warnings to other shipping to steer six kilometres clear, said the shipping executives.

Although the fire had been contained, the gutted accom-

modation quarters were smoldering and five days of firefighting failed to quench the embers.

It was not clear why the cargo tanks, 70 per cent of which were reported late Saturday to be still intact, had begun leaking and fueling executives said.

The move was ordered because of fears that the tanker could explode off the coast of the United Arab Emirates and set nearby offshore oil terminals ablaze, or that it could sink, clogging the vital Gulf shipping channel.

Flames were rekindled when more of the volatile cargo of Naphtha and Diesel Fuel began spilling into parts of the 81,823-ton tanker where an explosion had ripped through the vessel Thursday.

"The tugboats are blanketing it with foam and water as it moves, and the south-to-north wind is also helping cool the tanker," said a Gulf-based shipping executive, who spoke on condition he not be named.

"Consequently at 9:30 a.m. this morning (0530 GMT Monday), the salvage company responsible for the ship began towing it away from the coast and into cooler waters."

About four hours after the towing started, the company said the vessel was in international waters and moving towards the Indian Ocean.

Officials at Chesapeake said that despite the latest blaze, the ship and the cargo were not yet considered a total loss.

## Sister of hostage says her hopes raised by Syria

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — The sister of a U.S. journalist kidnapped five years ago in Lebanon said Monday she was heartened by Syria's offer of help in her campaign for his release.

"Instead of leaving (the Middle East) with a heavy heart like I always do, I feel the burden has been lifted," said Peggy Say, whose brother Terry Anderson is one of 17 Westerners missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

"For several years the situation seemed only to get more complicated," Say told Reuters. "Soon, God willing, we will be united... there is no doubt in my mind that nobody wants this hostage situation to end more than Syria."

She said Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara had told her he would soon visit Iran to seek the release of the hostages, to be held by pro-Iranian groups.

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## Human resources development fund idea proposed

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday suggested that a special committee be formed to look into the need for human resources development to be established by the members of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) and the Arab Gulf states.

"Such a fund, which can be set up within an integrated educational framework, could be made available for human resource development at the Jordanian and pan-Arab level as part of the ongoing integration process in the Arab World," Prince Hassan said after a meeting with Ministry of Education officials.

The Prince visited the ministry and was briefed on the progress made in the educational development of the Islamic countries.

"The ministry should adopt a Pan-Arab concept in its current 10 university efforts to implement the new educational development plan in Jordan, and it should take into account the inclusion of the various affiliated sectors like health, social life and construction which do not have schools," the Crown Prince

was informed about the plan. He was also told that the Islamic countries had chosen to adopt a unified plan for human resource development at the Jordanian and pan-Arab level as part of the ongoing integration process in the Arab World," Prince Hassan said after a meeting with Ministry of Education officials.

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## JEPCO defends new consumer billing system

By Serene Halaas  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Amidst a chorus of complaints from consumers in Amman and its suburbs that there is something seriously wrong with the electricity billing system, the company in charge of supplying power to the capital is arguing that such complaints are not fair and its billing system is the best under the circumstances.

According to Marwan Bushnaq, deputy director-general of the Jordan Electric Power Supply Company (JEPCO), "consumers are paying what they should actually pay," albeit in a cycle of three months. He explains that every subscriber to JEPCO power supply is billed on a monthly basis; the first based on actual meter reading, the second on an "assessment" basis, and the third on a "corrective" basis aimed at balancing the due amount to actual consumption.

For example, a subscriber gets a bill for JD 15, one month, followed by an "assessment" bill of JD 20 the next month, and a third "corrective" bill based on an actual reading of the meter. If this reading shows that the subscriber has paid more than the due amount, the company would automatically subtract it from the bill, but if the reverse happens, and the reading shows that the subscriber has paid less than the due amount, then the bill would indicate the amount due.

The "assessment" part of the system was the target of heavy criticism from consumers and the issue spilled over to public debate the publication of a column in the Arabic-language newspaper Al Ra'i Sunday. The columnist, Salah Abdin Semad, said the "assessment" bills could be seen as "constituting 'forgible loans'" in violation of Article 12 of the Jordanian Constitution which stipulates that "no forcible loans, nor moveable or immovable property shall either be imposed or confiscated un-

lessed that the Soviet Union, a new JPMC customer, is expected to buy about half-a-million tonnes of Jordanian phosphate rock this year.

According to Azar, Jordan,

which is the world's third biggest exporter of phosphates, was now

discussing joint ventures to pro-

duce phosphoric acid, a com-

posed fertilizer and triple super-

phosphate with India, the Soviet

Union and Pakistan.

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## Jordan Times

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## Taking the bull by the horn

IN THE wake of the Arab Cooperation Council's summit in Amman, the eyes of the Arab World are once again focused on an Arab League summit. As a matter of fact, the nature and magnitude of the issues and conflicts confronting the Arab Nation require an Arab summit in order to tap the collective Arab strength behind moves to confront them. His Majesty King Hussein's ongoing tour of the Arab Gulf is clearly linked to the preliminary decision to convene an Arab summit as soon as possible in a bid to prepare for it. In this vein, there has been much talk about the need to prepare well for any such Arab summit lest it end up like some past conference of Arab leaders i.e. mere slogans that have yet to be translated into actions.

In this context, there are many preparatory measures that need to be undertaken before convening a successful and meaningful Arab summit. On top of any such preliminary steps must surely be the assessment of whether there is enough political will and determination in each and every Arab country to abide by the anticipated decisions of such an Arab summit. Otherwise, the holding of the much-talked-about Arab summit would not be even worth the travel expenses of the Arab leaders attending it. As much as one would want to be proven wrong, all existing indicators speak of an Arab World divided on many profound and deep-rooted grounds that would require more than mere holding of summits to redress and rectify. That is perhaps the number one impediment that prevents Arab summits from turning into really successful gathering. Hopefully, the dramatic changes occurring in the Soviet Union and East Europe will force the Arab countries to give priority to pan-Arab issues over provincial concerns and strictly domestic priorities. To arrive at this cherished stage in Arab perspective, it would require first that the quintessential message emanating from these breathtaking changes be well understood by the Arab countries. However, there are alarming signals from the Arab World suggesting that many Arab states are responding to these changes in a rather defensive manner instead of approaching them as a moral of story that needs to be heeded.

Perhaps the next Arab summit should dedicate its attention on how best and positively they can react to the changing world all around them. Such an early summit can then serve as a harbinger for a thorough reformation within the entire Arab World and as a prelude for adopting realistic steps to confront the dangers poised at the door of the Arab Order.

Unless and until the Arab Nation takes the bull by the horns and face up to the civilisation challenges awaiting it at its threshold, there is no way that traditional Arab sumitivity can rise to the dangers and threats surrounding the Arab World.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Jordanian Arabic dailies on Monday dwelt on the outcome of the ACC summit which has concluded Sunday paying tribute to the ACC leaders for their endeavours to help their countries to integrate as a step towards the aspired Arab unity.

Al Ra'i daily for its part referred to King Hussein's brief statement at the conclusion of the summit in which he said that world developments make it incumbent on the Arabs to form economic blocs. The end of the cold war following four decades of mistrust between East and West has brought about a new world situation where economic groupings crop up; and where there is no room for weak entities, said the paper. The formation of the ACC, the paper said, came just in time to help Arab countries deal with the new developments and their outcome, and effect on the Arab World. There is no doubt that the ACC leaders have discussed these events and examined ways for meeting the new challenges. There is no doubt that these leaders also looked into means of safeguarding their four countries and the Arab World at large from hostile conspiracies, said the paper. The paper expressed the view that while the cold war is over, the Arabs should expect a more dangerous phase represented in the new developments and their impact on their region.

Al Dastour daily said that the Arab masses no doubt have an increased confidence in their leaders to safely steer them away from the dangers posed to the Arab Nation. The paper said that King Hussein's statement upon seeing off the ACC leaders following their summit in Amman, can best be described as reflecting the feelings of the whole Jordanian family towards the ACC states and the new hopes that came about from their resolutions at their summit. The King has expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the summit, and has expressed the feelings of all Jordanian citizens about a brighter future for the ACC group which has come about as an essential step to protect Arab interests, the paper added. There is no doubt, added the paper, that the ACC is following a sound course of joint action, leading towards full integration, which is considered as a basic step for pan-Arab unity.

Sawt Al Shabab Arabic daily said in an editorial that the people of Jordan, Iraq, North Yemen and Egypt will no doubt feel that their leaders' endeavours will bear fruit and that their countries are heading towards further integration for the benefit of all four countries. The paper said that the ACC heads of state have displayed a great degree of solidarity in the face of challenges, and expressed their backing for Jordan in the face of Israel's threats. It is true that Jordan is now facing enormous difficulties, but it said the country is steadfast and determined to thwart the Israeli hostile onslaught. The paper stressed that Jordan takes pride in the ACC's support for the Kingdom which can only enhance the country's own determination to abort Israel's plans and conspiracies.

## The View from Fourth Circle

# Ancestors to remember

By Rami G. Khouri

BEHIND the emotional satisfaction of seeing Nelson Mandela released from prison after 27 years of detention lies a timely political message for the Palestine issue. The message is all the more important because of the frequent and misguided suggestion that the political camp lead by Yasser Arafat is in danger of losing its legitimacy and its following if its peace diplomacy does not show results soon.

The political overtures of South African President Frederick de Klerk and Nelson Mandela's release are dramatic confirmation that right and justice are more likely to triumph if they are bolstered by two crucial elements: 1) a genuine national/political identity by those who struggle for their rights over a long period of time, and, 2) a coherent, realistic and sustained political programme based on justice for all the concerned parties.

Inevitably, these two factors will see justice done, and oppression overturned. The black, white and coloured South Africans who have struggled for their national dignity and personal rights have done so against tremendous odds. They have paid a heavy price in terms of lives lost and hardships suffered. But today they prevail, and enjoy the support of the entire world. Within just a few more years, they will enjoy a free, humane, pluralistic and democratic country. And so will Palestine.

The Palestinians shall live in freedom and dignity because their cause is just, because they have shown beyond doubt that theirs is a genuine and durable national identity, and — most importantly today — because the Palestinian political leadership has proved itself able to formulate and to sustain a coherent, realistic and conciliatory political programme over a period of many years. Reminds you of Mr. Mandela and his people? It should.

Even since the PLO started talking about the concept of a West Bank/Gaza state in the Spring of 1973, the overwhelming Palestinian majority has nurtured a clear political programme to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of two states — a Palestinian and Israeli state. This is a triumph of political realism and diplomatic maturity, and Mr. Arafat, his colleagues and the millions of Palestinians and other Arabs who have held to this position should be recognised for their consistency and their resolve. To steer a steady path for 18 years, amidst the turbulent politics of the Middle East, the militarism of Israel, and the diplomatic beefeateness of the United States, strikes me as a rather impressive performance. Mr. Arafat and the PLO emphatically are not a political leadership that bends and breaks with the

seasonal breezes. 2. The intifada, coming two generations after the great strike in Palestine in 1936-39, is the affirmation of a national political identity that measures itself today not in U.N. resolutions or decades, but in generations. The children of the intifada are the grandchildren of those who carried out the great strike in 1936-39. The generational torch has been passed twice over: from grandfather to father to son; from grandmother to mother to daughter. Along with its collective human cry to be free, the intifada is also the expression of a genuine and durable identity, an authentic Palestinianism that will triumph in the near future because it is firmly rooted in the past. The stones thrown by children today are propelled in part by the ghosts, the memories, the pride, and the legacy of the children's grandparents.

3. In another 5 years, the Palestinian-Zionist conflict will be 100 years old. The message to Israelis, Zionists, Jews and those who wield power in the land of the free and the home of the free is very clear: no people has monopoly on political activism based on its ancestral ties to the land of Palestine. If Jews and Zionists have convinced the world that their cause is just in part because their ancestors once lived in Palestine, because they maintained their communal sentiment over the decades and centuries, because they have asserted a longevity of identity — then they should welcome the Palestinians to their club. For today, the Palestinians, too, have ancestors to remember, to honour, and, ultimately, to vindicate. Behind every stone of the intifada is a grandmother and a grandfather, a memory, a tale of a stone house among orange and olive groves, a national folklore, a history, a mythology, a dream, a will to return, a determination to succeed, a fire to be free.

4. Mr. Mandela's ordeal, his recent release, and his inevitable triumph should remind us of the importance of the combination of conducting a political confrontation/struggle while simultaneously sustaining a firm diplomatic position. In time, the world will catch up, autocrats will fade away, oppressors will tire, tyrants will be discredited, the military and economic power of the predator will prove meaningless, and the patience and realism of those who have honoured justice and have fought for their national rights shall be rewarded.

It is easy, almost fashionable, to criticise Yasser Arafat and the PLO leadership these days, and to wonder when they will fall, or

change, or retreat, or quit in frustration. The most cogent answer to this attitude, I would suggest, is to be found walking around in Mr. Mandela's home in Soweto, in the form of a man who has been freed from prison in order that he may lead all his people — black, white, coloured or otherwise — to true freedom.

5. Mr. Arafat's position has started to make inroads in Israeli public opinion, and substantial inroads among American Jewish leaders. The percentage of American Jews and Israelis who believe that a Palestinian and Israeli state could co-exist — or who believe something along these lines vis-a-vis settlements, land-for-peace, or talking to the PLO — has consistently increased during the past decade. Sometime during this decade (perhaps, symbolically, on the 100th anniversary of the founding of modern political Zionism in 1993) a majority of Israelis will accept the inevitability of a Palestinian state — because there is no feasible alternative. Like the Palestinian acceptance of the state of Israel, the Israeli recognition of Palestinian nationalism will come slowly and grudgingly. But once it happens — and I am convinced it will happen soon — it will be irreversible.

6. International and regional trends are working in favour of the Palestinian national struggle. International detente, the gradual trend towards pluralism in the Arab World, international disengagement with Israel's hardline policies, and the serious isolation of Israel's militaristic posture will all help the Palestine cause. The litmus test and harbinger of this is the dramatic change in American Jewish leaders, nearly three-quarters of whom believe that talking to the PLO is necessary for peace, that a Palestinian state is probably inevitable, and that Israel can coexist in peace and security with a Palestinian state with appropriate security guarantees for all. A majority of Israelis will follow suit, perhaps next year, perhaps at the end of this decade, but they will follow suit — because there is no realistic alternative, and because the humanism and realism of the Jewish ethic will soon start to assert itself over the fearful, narrow-minded militarists.

7. As we rejoice for Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk alike, both of whom have taken a step towards freedom, we should recall the path that brought them to this point. It is a path of consistent struggle and principled demands for inalienable national rights, a path which the Palestinian national movement, the PLO, has walked with great perseverance and patience. It is also a path to victory, whether in Soweto or Jerusalem.

## In order to build, you have to destroy first

Hans Magnus Enzensberger

YOU FIND them in every European capital, in the centre of the city, where space is symbolic: corpulent czars, metallic hermaphrodites, Roman emperors, Grand Dukes, eternally victorious generals. Under their roofs, civil servants hurry to their ministries, spectators to the opera, or believers to mass.

They represent the European hero, without whom the history of the continent is barely imaginable. But with the invention of the motor car, the spirit of the age dismounted — Lenin and Mussolini, Franco and Stalin, all managed without a whimpering undercarriage, and the stockpiles of heroes in stone were shipped off to Caribbean islands or Siberian combines. Inflation and elephantiasis heralded the end of the hero whose principal preoccupations were conquest, triumph and delusions of grandeur.

Writers saw it coming. A hundred years ago literature waved goodbye to those larger-than-life characters whose very creation had helped bring about. The victory song and tales of daring-do belong now to prehistory. No one is interested in Augustus or Alexander; it is Bonapart and Pecuchet or Vladimir and Estragon. Frederick the Great and Napoleon have been relegated to the literary basement; as for those hymns to Hitler and Odes to Stalin — they were destined for the scrapheap from the very start.

In the past few decades, a more significant protagonist has moved forward: a hero of a new kind, representing not victory, conquest and triumph, but reconnection, redaction and dismantling. We have every reason to concern ourselves with these new heroes in denial, for our continent depends on them if it is to survive.

It was Clausewitz, the doyen of strategic thinking, who showed

that retreat is the most difficult of all operations. That applies in politics as well. But if the stature of the hero is proportional to the difficulty of the task before him, then it follows that our concept of the heroic needs not only to be revised, but to be stood on its head. Any cretin can throw a bomb. It is a thousand times more difficult to defuse one.

Popular opinion, especially in Germany, holds to the traditional view. It demands steadfastness of purpose, insisting on a political morality which places single-mindedness and adherence to principle above all else, even, if it comes to it, above respect for human life. This unambiguity is not on offer from the heroes of retreat.

Retreating from a position you have held involves not only surrendering the middle ground, but also giving up a part of yourself. Such a move cannot succeed without a separation of character and role. The expert dismantler shows his political mettle by taking this ambiguity on to himself. The paradigm is particularly apparent in the wake of this century's totalitarian dictatorships.

It is surprising that there was no serious disturbance; there were constant setbacks and shattered hopes, but through compromise and tactical manoeuvring Kadar's process moved inexorably forward. Without the Hungarian precedent it is hard to see how the dissolution of the Eastern Bloc would have begun; Kadar's trail-blazing role in this is beyond dispute. It is equally clear that he was no match for the forces he helped to unleash. His was the archetypal fate of the historical demolition man: in doing his job he ended up undermining his own position. The dynamic he set in motion buried him aside, and he was buried by his own successes.

Adolfo Snarez, General Secretary of the Spanish plattanque, became Prime Minister after Franco's death. In 1961, he saved Poland from the inevitability of Soviet invasion. The price of salvation was the introduction of martial law and the internment of those very members of the unofficial opposition who today run the country under his presidency. The resounding success of his policies did not spare him the wrath of the Polish people, a large number of whom regard him to this day with utter hatred. With his stiff, lifeless gestures and his eyes hidden behind dark sunglasses, he personifies the patriot as martyr. This political Saint Sebastian is a figure of Shakespearean stature.

The same cannot be said of those who lagged behind him.

Egon Krenz and Ladislav Adamec will, in all probability, merit only a footnote in history, the one as a burlesque, the other a petty bourgeois version of the heroic rear-guard. But neither the grin of the German nor the fatter countenance of the Czech should be allowed to obscure the importance of the task he has taken on with-out precedent. He is attempting to dismantle the second to the last remaining monolithic empire of the 20th century without the use of force, without panic, in peace.

Whether he can succeed remains to be seen; he has already achieved what no one, even a few months ago, would have believed possible.

Gorbachev has no illusions about his popularity at home. The greatest proponent of the politics of doing without is confronted at every step with demands for something positive, as if it were enough simply to promise the people another golden future where everyone would receive free soap, rockets and bortionary affection, each according to his needs; as if there were any other way forward but by retreating; as if there were any other hope for the future but by disarming the Leviathan and searching for a way out of the nightmare and back to the past they played.

The protagonist risks his life with every step he takes on his path. He is surrounded on the right and on the left by enemies old and new, loud and silent. As the real hero of deconstruction, however, is himself the driving force. Mikhail Gorbachev is a very lonely man.

Not that we should lionise these greater and lesser heroes of deconstruction; they are not asking for that. Any memorial would be superfluous. It is time, however, to take them seriously, to look more closely at what they have in common and how they differ. A political morality which recognises only good and evil spirits will not be up to this task.

A German philosopher once said that by the end of the century the question would no longer be one of improving the world but of saving it, which applies not only to those dictatorships who elaborate dismantling we have watched with our own eyes. The Western democracies are also facing an unprecedented dissolution.

The military aspect is only one of many. We must also withdraw from our untenable position in the war of debt against the Third World, and the most difficult retreat of all will be in the war against the biosphere which we have been waging since the Industrial Revolution. It is time for our own diminutive statesmen to measure up to the demolition experts.

An energy or transport policy worthy of the name will only come about through strategic retreat. Certain large industries — ultimately no less threatening than one-party rule — will have to be broken up. The courage and conviction necessary to bring this about will hardly be greater than those the Communist functionaries had to summon up to their party's monopoly.

But instead our political leadership senses victory, indulging in ridiculous posturing and self-satisfied lies. It gloats and it stonewalls, thinking it can master the future by sitting it out. It hasn't the slightest idea about the moral imperative of sacrifice. It knows nothing of the politics of retreat. It has a lot to learn — The Guardian.

## Harsh rhetoric strains U.S.-Filipino relations

By Robert H. Reid  
The Associated Press

MANILA, Philippines — Four years after Corazon Aquino swept to power with strong words of support from Washington, harsh rhetoric and wide differences over U.S. military bases have strained relations between her administration and the United States.

The strains have emerged nearly three months after U.S. warplanes helped save Mrs. Aquino from military mutineers out to topple her government. Ironically, the intervention may have contributed to the present strains by making her government eager to show it can still display independence from the nation's former colonial ruler.

Since her highly publicised "snub" last week of U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, whom Aquino refused to receive personally, the government has moved to soften its rhetoric towards the United States.

Talks on extending the lease are expected to begin in a few

weeks. But any agreement must be ratified by two-thirds of the 23-member Philippine senate.

More than half the 195-member house of representatives has already urged Mrs. Aquino to postpone discussing the bases until the aid was restored.

Before Cheney's visit Mrs. Aquino said she would not receive the defense chief because she was angry over adverse reports of her administration in the U.S. press.

Filipino officials now insist the "snub" was to demonstrate anger over aid cuts. But Mrs. Aquino, who bristles at criticism, cited only the press reports, making it appear her decision was more emotional than political.

Filipino diplomatic sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Washington embassy had warned that the Cheney snub and strong anti-American statements from congressmen and commentators threatened to undermine U.S. support.

In Manila, Cheney offered no guarantees the aid would be re-

tained. He cited Congress' desire for fiscal restraint.

Mrs. Aquino welcomed Cheney's statements of support and said she was ready to negotiate with the Americans in "sincerity and good faith."

An influential minority here believes the bases infringe on sovereignty, contribute to prostitution and drug addiction and should be closed.

Unlike South Koreans, who face an enemy to the north, Filipinos generally perceive no external military threat. Therefore, U.S. arguments that the bases are essential for national regional defense carry little weight here.

Last year, Mrs. Aquino noted to foreign reporters that the presence of U.S. troops here did not deter Japan from invading in 1941 and doubtless encouraged the attack.

Most Filipinos consider the bases a business deal — renting territory in return for cash — and "fairline" to pay constitutes a breach of contract.

Last December, U.S. jets from Clark flew air cover for govern-

## Complaint well taken

On Feb. 12, 1990, the Jordan Times reprinted an adaptation of a letter entitled "Is nothing sacred?" by Salman Rushdie, which first appeared in the *Guardian* newspaper in Britain. Subsequently, the Jordan Times received many letters and calls complaining that it was a mistake for a Jordanian newspaper to reprint an article by the author of "The Satanic Verses," a book which attacked Islam and hurt the feelings of Muslims all over the world. The Jordan Times fully understands these complaints and agrees that on the whole they are justified. Furthermore, reprinting that article was an editorial oversight which normally would have been avoided. The Jordan Times wishes to apologize to all those readers whose feelings were hurt by publishing the article and would like to assure them that the newspaper is fully committed to the higher principles and interests of Jordan as an Arab and Muslim country.

The Jordan Times

## Horror flight chimp enrolled in bush orphanage

By Rory Channing  
Reuter

NAIROBI — Grumps and boo boo, wearing nappies at odds with their seemingly old, wise faces, have become minor celebrities in Karen, a fashionable suburb of Nairobi.

But the orphaned baby chimpanzees made headlines the hard way.

And their ordeal strikes a raw nerve among wildlife lovers frustrated by the failure of efforts to halt a thriving, illegal trade in endangered and exotic animals.

"The wildlife trade is still big business. It's an awful trade," says Stephen Meacher, chairman of the Kenyan Society for the Protection and Care of Animals (KSPCA).

It was the KSPCA which rescued grumps and boo boo after complaints from a passenger when they flew into Nairobi airport shortly before Christmas.

The woman, says Meacher, was "absolutely horrified" at seeing three terrified infant chimps trundling around a baggage conveyor belt in cramped, wicker-and-heian fruit baskets.

Ranging in age from an estimated one-and-a-half to four months and each weighing only a few pounds, they suffered from severe dehydration, diarrhoea and acute distress, according to former chimp owner Linda and Mike Garner with whom the orphans were placed.

The smallest also had pneumonia and died 10 days later.

The chimps were confiscated while apparently en route to Cairo from Zaire where, wildlife experts believe, entire families are sometimes wiped out by poachers while protecting their young, often preferred by smugglers because they are easier to transport and train than adults.

"We'd hoped to throw the book at them," said Meacher. But because the chimp is not indigenous to Kenya it is not covered by the country's wildlife act which provides for stiffer penalties.

The convicted carrier said he had bought the chimps for pets. According to Meacher, records at Nairobi airport show it was the second consignment he had arrived with.

Wildlife experts lay at least some of the blame for the illegal trade on airlines which they say infringe cargo regulations laid down by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

When sufficiently recovered, grumps and boo boo will take to the skies again — perhaps blazing a trail where none of their kind have gone to young before.

Preparations are being made for them to join the Chimpinski wildlife orphanage in northern Zambia, a "semi-rehabilitation" centre in the bush and home to 16 other orphaned chimps.

"I think they are the youngest chimps that anyone has ever attempted this with," says current surrogate mother Linda Garner.

Jane Goodall plans to send an eight-year-old female from Tanzania to the same orphanage where the centre's owners hope, she will "adopt" grumps and boo boo.

"It will be a long time before the two can find for themselves.

Chimps, found only in Africa, are sought after abroad as pets, for the entertainment industry and for AIDS and other medical research. They can fetch up to \$25,000.

Jane Goodall, a British scientist famous for more than 30 years of work with the primate, notably in Tanzania, charged last November that the illegal trade in chimps was flourishing in Asia, Europe and the United States.

In addition to over-hunting, the spread of human settlements has also taken its toll on chimp populations.

## Education for all

## Reaching the silent billion

By Dieter Bersteker

More than 900 million illiterates, and some 130 million primary age children who have never seen the inside of a classroom: the statistics show that the right to education remains a mirage for one fifth of the planet's inhabitants, two thirds of them women and young girls. Worse still, the economic crisis has shattered the dazzling progress made in education during the 60s and 70s, particularly in the Third World. Today, basic education is in a shambles, both in terms of quality and quantity. International aid is insufficient and badly oriented. To address this dramatic situation, a World Conference on Education for All will be held in Thailand from March 5-9. Its aim: to mobilize the international community to help the worst hit countries get back on their feet and ensure that education for all becomes the rule.

EDUCATIONAL issues rarely make headlines. Thus, the decline of basic education in the developing world, and to a lesser extent in the industrialized countries, over the past decade has tended to be a silent emergency. Entire school systems have stopped growing, the quality and effectiveness of learning is deteriorating, rural schools are closing down in very large numbers and teachers' pay has become irregular.

Why, after an enormous educational expansion during the 1960s and the very early 1970s, did education become the main target for cutbacks in social spending? "Social sector spending is more likely to be under domestic control than, say debt servicing and is therefore more immediately susceptible to government action", pointed out Keith Lewin of the University of Sussex in a 1986 study for UNESCO. "Second, as one of the largest segments of social expenditure, it presents itself as having the greatest potential for substantial savings... Finally, where short-term planning horizons are dominant, it is those sectors which have long lead times and long-term benefit that appear least attractive."

What is most worrying is that the deterioration has affected the very foundations of the educational pyramid, i.e. primary education and literacy programmes for out-of-school youth and adults. A recent UNESCO study throws light on this disturbing situation. The number of children entering primary schools is generally still growing — from 332 million in 1960 to 567 million in 1987 — but in every 5th developing country it is now declining.

## Resources desperately insufficient

In some African countries — by far the most adversely affected region in the world — primary school student numbers declined between 1980 and 1985 by as much as one-third. More than 130 million primary school age children have never attended any formal or non-formal education institution. Of those who do get to school, some 29 per cent, or another 130 million, drop out before completing four years of primary schooling. Thus, as countries struggle with continued high population growth, the goal of universal primary education is moving further beyond their grasp.

Unfortunately, this drama of basic education during the 1980s has not provoked an adequate response from the international community. External aid to education during the 1980s has been stagnating. Specialists have estimated that not more than US\$1 per year has been raised for every primary school child in Africa. Moreover, much of this aid has been inappropriate.

Economic recession and the growing burden of debt have no doubt played a major role in the decline of basic education. If policies of economic adjustment are to be carried out without regard to the poorest and most vulnerable; if debt repayments should take precedence over the sorely needed investments in education and if education is permitted to lose its credibility along with its quality, then the current imbalances and economic tensions in North-South relationships are

longer pay them. What happens to the quality of education when, as occurred in the low income countries between 1975 and 1987, public recurrent expenditures per primary pupil falls from \$44 to \$29, while for high income countries they rise from \$601 to \$1987?

Impoverished and ineffective primary school systems are the main culprit behind the scourge of illiteracy. If past trends continue, there will still be 942 million illiterates in the year 2000, two thirds of whom will be women. This represents 22 per cent of the world's adult population. Over the years, courageous literacy campaigns and the more patient ground work of adult literacy projects have managed to gradually reduce the illiteracy rate in the developing world. However, absolute numbers have continued to rise. Faced with this image problem, the resources devoted to literacy work with adults are desperately insufficient — in most developing countries not more than 2 per cent of the education budget. The number of those enrolling in such programmes remains insignificant. Dropout rates are extremely high and the basic literacy skills acquired are often lost soon after.

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Some 130 million children around the world do not go to primary school, and of those that do make it, some 29 per cent drop out before completing four years of primary education (Photo Unesco).

## Folklore enthusiasts preserve Gulf Arabs' past

By Marianne Issa  
Reuter

DOHA — Folklore enthusiasts in Gulf Arab states are trying to save a rich cultural heritage which they fear is vanishing forever beneath the desert sands.

Armed with tape-recorders and cameras, researchers track down dwindling numbers of elderly people who still know the traditional songs, dances and stories of Arabia, a unique society of farmers, traders, pearl-divers and wandering bedouin.

"Nowadays, everything we have comes from outside — the real things will disappear in a short time," said Abdul Rahman Al Mamari, head of the Qatar-based Arab Gulf States Folklore Centre.

"There are not many old people left who remember the past and every year we lose more of them. We are hurrying to collect everything while we can," he told Reuters.

Chimps, found only in Africa, are sought after abroad as pets, for the entertainment industry and for AIDS and other medical research. They can fetch up to \$25,000.

Jane Goodall, a British scientist famous for more than 30 years of work with the primate, notably in Tanzania, charged last November that the illegal trade in chimps was flourishing in Asia, Europe and the United States.

In addition to over-hunting,

riches have brought high-rise buildings, expensive cars, Western clothes, disco music and fast-food outlets to Gulf Arab states, riding roughshod over their ancient character.

Projects at the folklore centre include studying the region's oral folk tales, herbal medicine, and the lifestyle of the bedouin, who depended on his camel for food, clothing and transport.

A record of traditional pearl-diver chants has been produced, along with a tape cassette of tambura music, a strung instrument probably brought to the region by African slaves.

Mamari said the centre, with an annual budget of seven million Qatari rials (\$2 million), was set up in 1983 by the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states and Iraq.

The GCC groups Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman.

Traditional Gulf instruments include the merwah, a small goatskin drum, and the manjar, a wide cloth belt strung with hollow animal hooves which rattle as the player moves his body.

"More than 90 per cent of Gulf music is based on drumming and percussion instruments — it is rich in rhythm," said Bahrain music director Waheed Al Khan.

"Popular music may have taken over but when a group of people get together to celebrate something they start beating makemid drums and clapping — it's in their blood," he said.

Khan, who is working on a third cassette of music for the centre, said Gulf dance had its own style.

"We do not move like Egyptian belly-dancers... our dance steps are sensual but dignified and slow... like a camel walking across the desert," he said.

The old people in our society have lost their traditional function as storytellers and teachers — they have been

searched, said stories told around the Gulf had some recurring themes.

Wealth was presented as life's ultimate goal, the ruling sheikh always saved his people, and men generally had better qualities than women.

A stepmother or second wife was invariably wicked while poor but virtuous people rich and happy.

One popular tale was the same as the story of Cinderella, with a fish playing the role of fairy godmother.

Hamdan said researchers had to take great care about the way they sought information from old men and women, known as Aj Rawat an Aj Rawiyat (storytellers).

Some made things up because they were lonely and wanted to talk, while others refused to say anything at all.

"The old people in our society have lost their traditional function as storytellers and teachers — they have been

Abdullah, head of the Qatari folklore centre's maternal culture unit.

"Suddenly people became aware of the situation and wanted to do something to preserve their identity. Nowadays people want traditional ornaments around them."

The centre's 60 full-time staff, drawn from all seven member states, have produced around 45 books, magazines, and tape cassettes in Arabic and English.

## Beirut mediation stalled

(Continued from page 1)

main ports and two isolated pockets on the northwestern edge of Beirut.

Aoun's army holds Beirut's southeastern districts, the eastern suburbs and the Metn mountains to the northeast.

Geagea adamantly refuses to break up his military force.

Shaker Abu Suliman, a member of the committee, said the mediators are "the thin thread" that is preventing a new conflagration.

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The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman.  
Chinese Flaming pot is available  
Take away available  
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Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket  
Mongolian Barbecue for Lunch Friday only  
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Come and taste our specialties  
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.  
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Open For LUNCH & DINNER

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Amman's No. 1 Fish Restaurant  
Family Atmosphere  
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## Gulf oil countries unlikely to support scrapping quotas

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Gulf Arab oil producers are unlikely to back a Kuwaiti call to scrap OPEC output quotas at a key meeting in March even though some countries are now exceeding them, regional oil analysts say.

"They did not believe oil heavy weights Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates—which persistently exceeds its quota—would support Kuwait's suggestion since quotas were still needed to prop up crude prices."

"At some point in the 1990s we may not need OPEC quotas because everyone will be producing at their maximum to meet demand," Gulf International Bank economist Henry Azzam said.

"At the moment everyone is trying to produce enough to meet market demand and keep prices from overshooting but in the next few months seasonal factors will change and world demand lessen—quotas will be needed to back up prices," he told Reuters.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Al-Khalifa Al Sabah said two weeks ago he favoured abandoning OPEC's quota system because it was not being honoured and was in any case not needed as prices were above the group's \$18 per barrel benchmark.

If the group's ultimate aim was to maintain prices, then producers with spare capacity could get together and cut back whenever prices fell below \$18, he said.

But the analysts said Saudi Arabia—the only Gulf producer with any excess capacity to speak of—would reject the idea outright because it would force the kingdom back into its old role of "wing producer," adjusting output to suit demand.

But analysts say they may have

Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer said late in 1987 the kingdom would not let this happen again.

"From Saudi Arabia's point of view, the whole idea of scrapping quotas is a bit premature as it is the only Gulf state with excess capacity," one oil analyst in the kingdom said.

He said it made no sense to do away with quotas until there was no excess capacity left in the world.

The analysts said Iraq would be strongly against the idea because it wanted higher prices to boost its revenues and develop its market to meet demand," Gulf International Bank economist Henry Azzam said.

"The Saudis cannot talk about scrapping quotas now because they will be sending a message to other OPEC and non-OPEC states that prices must go down—this would destabilise the whole market," one analyst said.

Oil industry sources said Kuwait would be less hurt by fluctuations in crude prices than its Gulf neighbours because it could rely on its overseas retail markets for refined products.

Meanwhile, a report has said that a rising demand for oil could push oil prices up by 50 per cent in the next five years.

The cost of oil could rise from the present average of \$20 a barrel to \$30 a barrel by 1995, oil executives and analysts told the New York Times.

OPEC nations may not be able to pump enough oil to meet the growing call from East Asia and newly independent Eastern European nations, the experts said.

Expectations for increased demand come as output in the United States and the Soviet Union is declining.

"By 1995, it is more than likely that we would have \$30 oil," said Mehdi Varzi, chief of energy research at Kleinwort Benson Securities in London.

But analysts say they may have

## Nikkei plunges 1,569 points, drags yen

TOKYO (AP) — The Tokyo stock exchange's main index suffered its second largest one-day fall Monday, and exchange officials reportedly sought to restrict a form of computer-guided trading seen as a major factor in recent declines.

Saudi Arabia has an estimated capacity of 6.5 million barrels per day (b/d) compared with its quota of 5.380 million.

One Gulf-industry source said the kingdom had trimmed back output to just below its quota in February from an estimated 5.65 million b/d in January.

"The Saudis cannot talk about scrapping quotas now because they will be sending a message to other OPEC and non-OPEC states that prices must go down—this would destabilise the whole market," one analyst said.

Volume was a light 400 million shares on the first session.

Analysts said stock, bond and yen prices were driving each other in a vicious cycle.

In an effort to stop the fall in stock prices, the Tokyo stock exchange requested that securities firms limit their index arbitrage selling to the beginning of

the morning and afternoon sessions until March 8, Kyodo News Service reported.

In arbitrage trading, which also was cited as a cause for Wall Street's "Black Monday" crash, investors profit from differences in prices for the same security in different markets, for instance, the spot and future markets. Companys spot the price gaps and guide the trading.

Monday's plunge was second only to the 3,836.48 on Oct. 20, 1987. That all of 14.9 per cent, however, still was well below the previous day's 22.6 per cent on Wall Street, on the "Black Monday" that triggered a global crash.

Because of overall light trading, the few buy orders had a large impact on the index, Umemori said.

Robert Alan Feldman, an economist for Solomon Brothers Asia Ltd., said such last-minute turnarounds were common on the Tokyo market and did not signify that the market's fall had been stopped.

At the foreign exchange market, the U.S. dollar rose 2.18 yen, closing at 148.65 yen. It opened at 147.50 yen and ranged between 147.42 yen and 149.5 yen. The dollar now has gained 4.13 yen in the last five trading days.

The bond market held firm in Monday's trading. The yield on the benchmark 10-year government bonds closed at 6.875 per cent, down slightly from its 6.98 per

cent opening.

At one point Monday, the Nikkei average fell to 32,477.46 points, 2,413.51 beneath its Friday close.

Masahiro Umemori, an analyst for Nomura Securities, said that about an hour before the market's close, some investors began to feel that stock prices were reasonable for purchases again.

The index climbed 844.41 points in the last hour.

Because of overall light trading, the few buy orders had a large impact on the index, Umemori said.

"Japan's domestic boom has been too good," he said, and this has led to an overvaluation of the yen as well as stock prices.

In Hong Kong, meanwhile, share prices closed lower in thinner trading in response to the Tokyo market's plunge. The Hang Seng index, the market's key indicator of blue chips, lost 21.68 points, or 0.75 per cent, closing at 2,872.63.

A Tokyo foreign exchange analyst for New Japan Securities,

Toru Kanai, said the "vicious cycle" also was disrupting the currency market.

"Stocks are going down in Japan, bonds are going down. (In that situation) the yen can't help but go down," he said.

The Bank of Japan sold an estimated \$1.6 billion in efforts to support the yen. The bank does not comment on its exchange market activities.

Kanai predicted that the yen's decline would stop at the "psychological barrier" of 150 yen to one dollar.

Bank of Japan Governor Yasuhiro Mieno said Monday he was concerned about recent changes in the stock, bond and foreign exchange markets but saw no immediate need for changes in monetary policy.

"We don't change monetary policy only because stock prices moved rapidly or the yen moved rapidly. We base a change in monetary policy on an overall consideration of economic conditions, prices, currency rates, money supply and others," he said.

## Rayan owners go on trial for fraud in Egyptian court

CAIRO (R) — Owners of one of Egypt's biggest Islamic finance companies went on trial Sunday charged with swindling investors out of \$730 million over six years.

The chairman of Rayan Islamic Investment Company, Ahmad Tawfiq Abdal Fattah, 33, was brought under heavy guard from prison where he is already serving sentences totalling 33 years on previous fraud convictions.

The government cracked down

on Egypt's more than 100 Islamic investment houses in 1988 following reports they were operating on an unsound financial basis.

The firms, rejecting fixed interest as un-Islamic, attracted investors by offering annual returns on deposits at least seven per cent higher than bank interest rates.

The government, accusing the companies of using new deposits to pay dividends to old clients, passed legislation requiring them to go public and submit to government scrutiny.

About a dozen such companies were cleared of malpractice and at least six were allowed to continue under the new law. Others are still under investigation.

In November 1988, the government seized assets, cash and documents from Rayan and arrested its owners, saying they failed to abide by the new law.

The charges against the Rayan owners include violating banking and foreign exchange regulations. They are accused of cheating more than 187,000 depositors of about 1.9 billion pounds (\$730 million) between 1982 and 1988.

NICOSIA (R) — Iran has said it planned to build four new petrochemical complexes at a total cost of \$3.2 billion over the next five years.

Teheran radio said \$1 billion had already been invested in a \$1.5 billion petrochemical complex in Arak and \$200 million in a \$250 million plant in Isfahan, both in central Iran.

Iran, a major oil producer, has given high priority to developing its relatively small petrochemical industry in the five-year plan finally approved by parliament last month.

The plan allows the industry \$2.2 billion of the total \$27.5 billion of foreign credit it authorizes the government to seek to finance major projects.

The NPC will repay its share by delivering about 20 per cent of the products of the new plants to foreign creditors in the first six years of their operation, Rahgozar told Teheran radio, monitored in Cyprus.

He said the NPC had produced more than two million tonnes of petrochemical products since the Iranian year began last March 21, a five-fold increase over the previous year, earning 60 billion rials (\$860 million).

Iran exported 300,000 tonnes of sulphur and 50,000 tonnes of ammonia in the period, Rahgozar said.

In another area, Iran has said it had awarded contracts to a French and two Japanese firms worth a total of \$345 million to rebuild two oil platforms in the Gulf damaged by Iraqi and U.S. raids during the Iran-Iraq war.

Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh said on Teheran radio that Nippon Steel Company and a subsidiary of Toyo Mefca Kaisha Ltd. of Japan would rebuild the Salman platform in the southern Gulf over 21 months for \$300 million.

He said a \$45 million contract was signed with a French firm to repair the Nasr production platform in Suez field.

"We are giving top priority to reconstruction of Salman in view of the fact that it produces oil from a joint reservoir with Abu Dhabi," Aqazadeh said.

He said three-quarters of the reservoir at Salman, formerly called Sasan, belonged to Iran. The platform was already producing 50,000 b/d after partial repairs by Iranians since the ceasefire in the Gulf war in August 1988, Aqazadeh added.

After full repairs, Salman would produce a total of 220,000 b/d of crude oil and Nasr 80,000 b/d, Aqazadeh said. These compared with pre-attack outputs of 150,000 and 50,000 b/d, respectively.

Both platforms were repeatedly attacked by the U.S. navy, he said, and Salman was also raided by Iraqi jets.

Salman is located 180 kilometres northwest of Abu Dhabi, and Nasr 220 kilometres southwest of the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas.

Aqazadeh said Iran would pay for the contracts by oil produced by each platform after repairs were completed. Payment for Salman would be extended over two years.

The French firm, which originally built Nasr, would complete its repairs in 15 months and also install a new accommodations platform, he said.

The Iranian news agency IRNA had reported last month that Salman was to be rebuilt to a capacity of 150,000 b/d under a \$250 million contract with Nippon Steel.

Meanwhile, Iran has received the 130 billion yen (\$922 million) settlement agreed to by a Japanese conglomerate to end a doomed partnership in a war-damaged petrochemical plant.

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling 1.6967/77 U.S. dollars 1.1980/85 Canadian dollar 1.6875/82 Deutsche mark 1.8982/92 Dutch guilders 1.4810/20 Swiss francs 35.12/17 Belgian francs 5.7030/80 French francs 1246/1247 Italian lire 148.65/75 Japanese yen 6.1095/1145 Swedish crowns 6.4980/5030 Norwegian crowns 6.4800/50 Danish crowns 412.80/413.20 U.S. dollars

One ounce of gold 1.6967/77 U.S. dollars 1.1980/85 Canadian dollar 1.6875/82 Deutsche mark 1.8982/92 Dutch guilders 1.4810/20 Swiss francs 35.12/17 Belgian francs 5.7030/80 French francs 1246/1247 Italian lire 148.65/75 Japanese yen 6.1095/1145 Swedish crowns 6.4980/5030 Norwegian crowns 6.4800/50 Danish crowns 412.80/413.20 U.S. dollars

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THE BETTER HALF By Harris

"Suet? You expect me to eat suet? You're disgusting!"

1. FIND IT STRANGE THAT THE GOLFING GODS HAVE NEVER ALLOWED YOU TO MAKE A HOLE-IN-ONE...

2. I WONDER WHAT THAT MEANS...

3. IT MEANS WE NEED SOME NEW GOLFING GODS...

4. COFFEE IS O.K. BUT I ALWAYS DID GO FOR A CUP OF TEA!

5. I HAVE IT ALL MADE AND POURED 'MUTT!'

6. DID YOU USE THE TEA STRAINER?

7. NO, I COULDN'T FIND IT!

8. THEN WHAT DID YOU USE TO STRAIN THE TEA WITH?

9. I USED THE FLY SWATTER!

10. OH, IT'S O.K. I USED THE OLD ONE!

11. I DOUBT IT GROW UP, YOU WANT TO HAVE SOME REAL PROBLEMS

12. AS FAR AS THAT LADY CONCERNED, ANYTHING THAT DOESN'T INVOLVE STICKING A BALL IN THE NET IS A PUSHOVER!

13. I'M BORROWED CHALKERS WRENCH, BUT I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH IT. I CONFESS I'M ABOUT TACKLING THE JOB ON MY OWN!

14. I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH IT. I CONFESS I'M ABOUT TACKLING THE JOB ON MY OWN!

15. I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH IT. I CONFESS I'M ABOUT TACKLING THE JOB ON MY OWN!

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26. I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH IT. I CONFESS I'M ABOUT TACKLING THE JOB ON MY OWN!

27. I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH IT. I CONFESS I'M ABOUT TACKLING THE JOB ON MY OWN!

# Sports

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1990

## Real Madrid, AC Milan surge on

Reuters

Milan 2. All the fight went out of me," Napoli's international forward Andres Carevacio said.

But AC Milan's coach Arrigo Sacchi warned against overconfidence. "No talk of titles yet. When you think you've won that's when disasters start," he said.

Roma striker Radu Voeller was injured during his side's humiliation and looks likely to miss West Germany's World Cup warm-up against France Wednesday.

Milan face their midweek Italian Cup final first leg against Juventus in high spirits whereas the Turia side, with Soviet forward Alexander Zavarov injured in training last week, could only manage a 1-1 home draw against Cesena, conceding an own goal by their other Soviet player, defender Sergei Alekunov.

"At one point in the match I looked up (at the electronic scoreboard) and saw: Roma 0

At the first division matches in

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARAF & YAHYA HURSH  
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#### MAKE DOUBLY SURE

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ A K 3  
♦ 7 5 2  
♦ A 5 3 0 8 4  
♦ 9 5

**WEST**  
♦ 8 4 2  
♦ A Q 10 6  
♦ 5 2  
♦ Q 4 3

**EAST**  
♦ 9 7 6 3  
♦ C 8 6  
♦ 4 7 6 2

**SOUTH**  
♦ Q 10 5  
♦ K 9 7  
♦ A K 10 4

The bidding:  
North East South West

1 C Pass 1 NT Pass

3 NT Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♦

When you come across a hand in a bridge book, it is usually being used to illustrate a particular point.

At the table, however, you often have to combine more than one technique to survive. Consider this hand.

The auction was straightforward. North had a minimum opening bid and South's jump to no trump showed a balanced 13-15 points.

North was interested in no more than getting to game at the cheapest possible level.

West led the queen of hearts, and the first tactic employed by declarer was the holdup—he allowed West's queen to win the trick. Let's assume that West continues with the jack of hearts. Now declarer must win and, since West is the danger hand, the sure-trick line is for declarer to cash the king of diamonds and run the nine. That's an avoidance play to keep West off lead. East can win the queen of diamonds, but he is out of hearts and declarer makes the rest of the tricks.

At the table, West shifted to a spade at trick two, if declarer plays the same way, when East wins the diamond trick he reverts to a heart, and West can cash four heart tricks to defeat the game two tricks.

This time East is the danger hand, so declarer's avoidance play must be designed to keep that defender off lead. Therefore, declarer wins the spade on the table and runs the eight of diamonds. Even if it loses to West, the contract is still secure. When it wins, declarer simply repeats the finesse and ends up with 10 tricks.

Opening lead: Queen of ♦

When you come across a hand in a bridge book, it is usually being used to illustrate a particular point.

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The auction was straightforward. North had a minimum opening bid and South's jump to no trump showed a balanced 13-15 points.

### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1990  
By Thomas S. Person, Astrologer, Carroll Fighter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:**  
Look directly into whatever problem face you in your dealing with others and try to eliminate any conditions that are causing misunderstanding and pain. Show consideration.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You now will be in the position to complete some important duties. Discussions with family can be productive of especially beneficial results.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) A long-time master with an understanding friend can now be finished to mutual advantage. An outside partner will bring excellent ideas into your home.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Let an efficient friend help now to get your affairs better organized. Carry through with whatever promises you have made to your own household.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Good friends will be pleased with any services that you now render them. Enter into a distance from a distance in your residence.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) A trip would be fine now to get away from some drab routines. More emotion shown to your attachment will be greatly appreciated.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Be gentle with a member of your own clan who is greatly disturbed. A more joyous relationship should now exist between you and your attachment.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Put a little more zest and pizzazz into your regular routines. Show the earnest and serious side of your nature to your attachment.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Conditions can be made to

work better at your home now than for a long time. Take your attachment as far away as possible from usual haunts.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Much conversation at home can produce good results for everyone concerned. Listen to understand points your attachment wants you to understand.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) It is a fine day to entertain those friends who are available. You can produce results in relationship with your attachment.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Be modern and up-to-date in your approach at your business affairs and your own organizing ability to improve home conditions.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Don't make a property decision before careful and precise study. Invite unusual and talented persons now into your home.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) A trip would be fine now to get away from some drab routines. More emotion shown to your attachment will be greatly appreciated.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Be gentle with a member of your own clan who is greatly disturbed. A more joyous relationship should now exist between you and your attachment.

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**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Conditions can be made to

Today's child: If your child were born today he or she has a fine chart for any sort of vocation that has to do with solving problems in a humanitarian manner or that has to do with personal activities. This individuals stick to activities and steadfastness see them through any situation.

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

## Havelange urges rule changes

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)

— The president of soccer's worldwide governing body has called for rule changes to accommodate television coverage — and boost revenues — for the 1994 World Cup tournament.

Joao Havelange, president of the International Federation of Soccer Associations, known by the French initials FIFA, told the Rio newspaper O Globo in an interview published Sunday that soccer games should be divided into four quarters of 25 minutes each so TV networks could run more money-generating advertisements.

At present, soccer games consist of two 45-minute halves. The nearly continuous action makes television commercials difficult.

"Soccer is extremely professional and as such should seek all means of increasing revenues. It's important for the growth of the sport," the newspaper quoted Havelange as saying.

Noting that 5,500 journalists had been granted credentials to cover the 1990 World Cup in Italy this summer, the FIFA president asserted that media needs have to be taken into account when considering soccer's future.

However, Havelange cannot alter the rules of the sport on his own. He said the proposed change would have to be presented first to FIFA's rules commission.

## Navratilova wins Washington title

WASHINGTON (AP) — No matter how far she jumps in the world rankings, Zina Garrison still can't find a way to beat Martina Navratilova.

Navratilova improved her record against Garrison to 27-1 Sunday with a 6-1, 6-0 victory in the finals of the Virginia Slims of Washington tennis tournament.

Navratilova, the world's number two ranked player, showed that there is still a huge gap between her and Garrison, who in the past year has climbed five notches to number four.

"She's a good all-around player. I'm just a little better," Navratilova said. "She doesn't have a weapon to threaten me with, whereas I can threaten her with my serve-and-volley game."

Navratilova's aggressive net play enabled her to frustrate Garrison throughout the 50-minute match. Garrison repeatedly hit the ball wide, deep or into the net in a futile effort to pass the charging Navratilova.

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Navratilova is 9-0 this year said. "It usually happens indoors. I just never know when it's going to happen."

Garrison said she couldn't get any power behind her serve, and it showed. She won only 17 points on her serve, including just 11 of 24 first-service chances.

Garrison's troubles began immediately when she failed to convert a break point, falling behind 1-0. Garrison built a 4-0 lead to 10th title at this stop on the tour.

Navratilova earned \$70,000 with the victory, her sixth in a row over Garrison since her only loss to the 26-year-old Houston native, at the 1988, U.S. Open. She has lost only four sets to Garrison.

Garrison, the second seed, won \$35,000. Afterward, she gave credit to Navratilova but admitted that a sore shoulder hampered any chance she might have had for an upset.

"It's really tight," Garrison said. "The second set was more of the same."

## A Piano Recital by JOHN CLEGG

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The Royal Cultural Centre

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— The British Council, tel. 636147

— The National Music Conservatory, tel. 657620

A combined presentation by The National Music Conservatory and the British Council — Amman

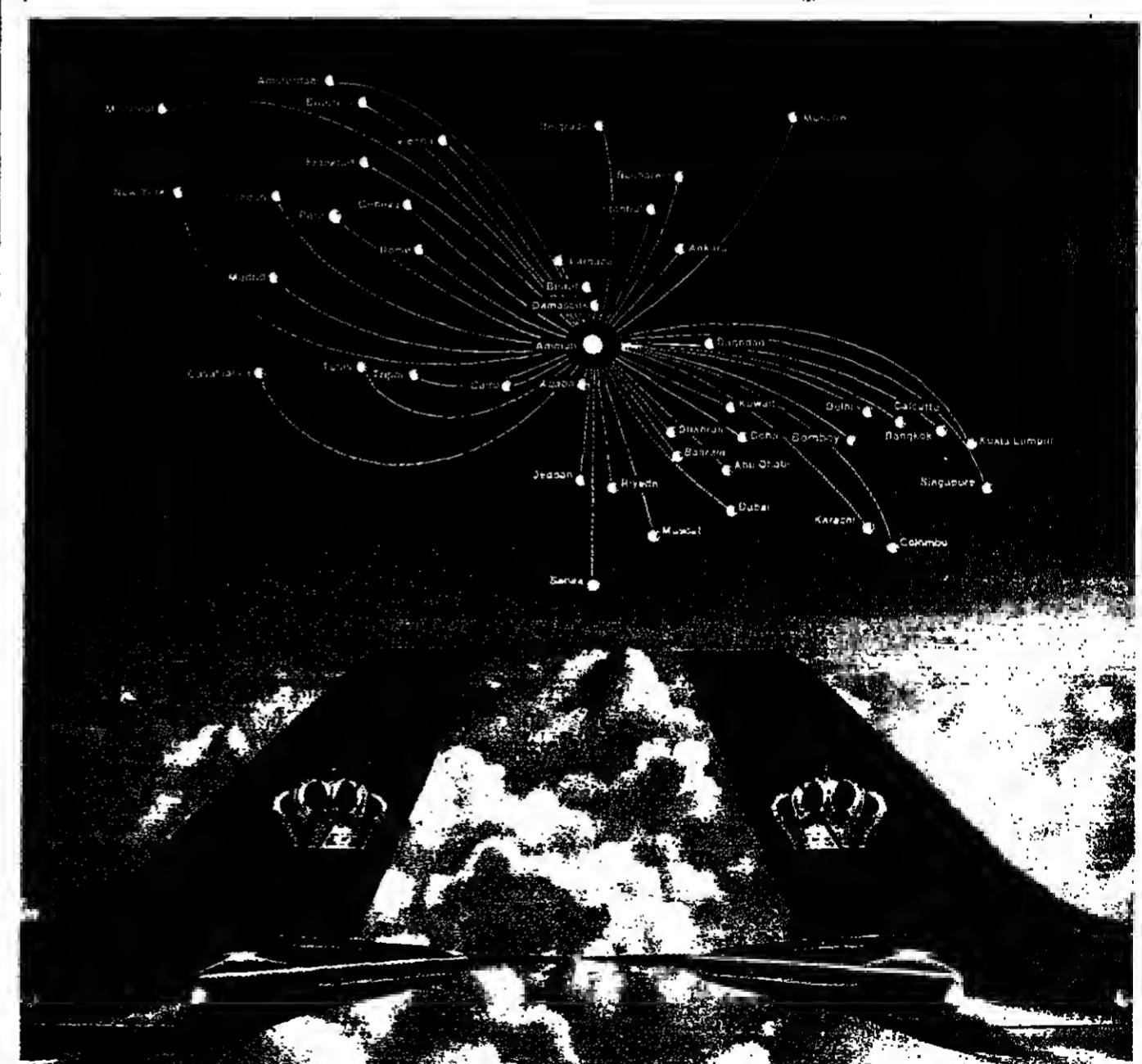
## THE SECRET OF GETTING AIR CARGO TO AND FROM THE MIDDLE EAST

The secret of getting cargo to and from the Middle East quickly, efficiently and safely is a question of dedication.

That's why Royal Jordanian has cargo facilities at each one of its destinations as well as staff experienced exclusively in the handling of cargo, be it perishables or general shipments. Our computerized system allows you to monitor where your cargo is at any time en route to its final destination.

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ROYAL JORDANIAN



### THE Daily Crossword

by Fran Regan



